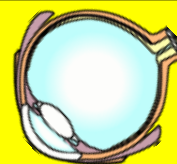
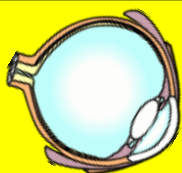
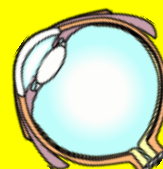


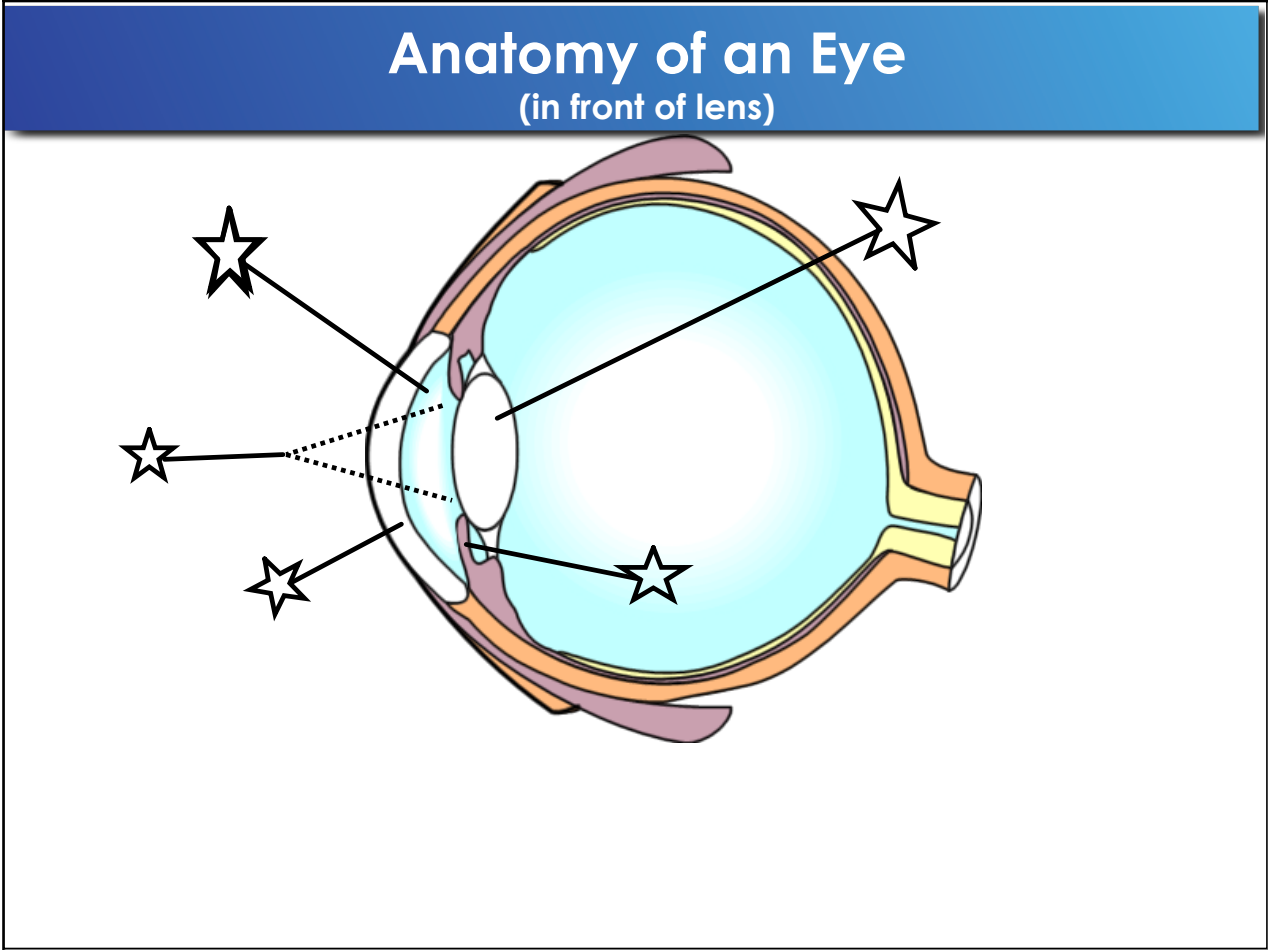
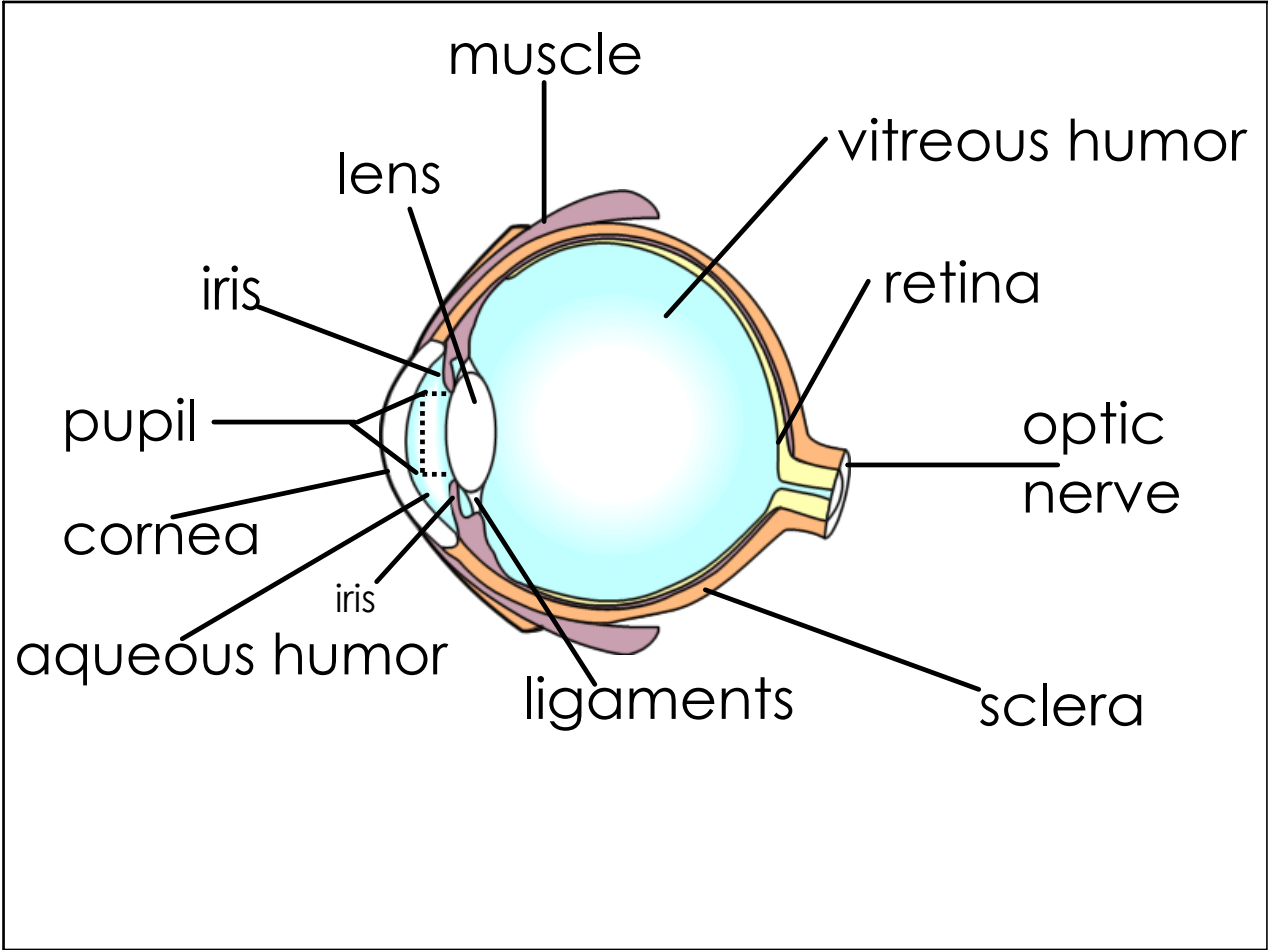
Structure of the Eye



Don't Panic!!!!

The next page is just an over view !





NOW IT'S YOUR TURN !

iris

cornea

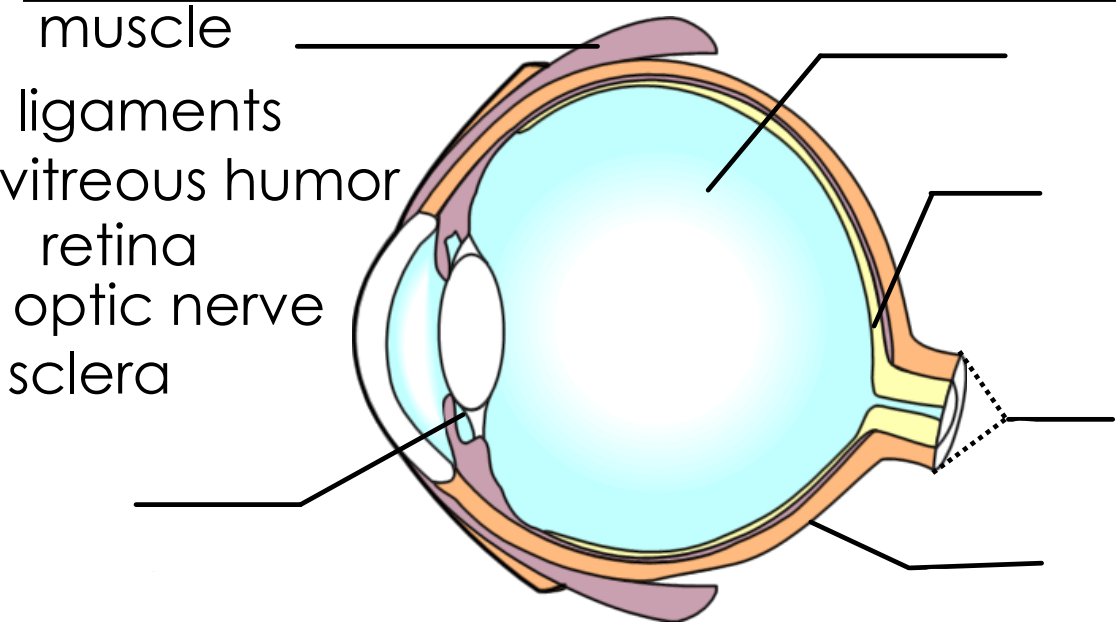
pupil

aqueous humor

lens

Anatomy of an Eye
(behind lens)

NOW IT'S YOUR TURN !



Lens

The lens of the eye is a transparent object behind the iris that changes shape to help adjust the eye's focus to see near or distant objects

NEAR

Label





IRIS

- a disklike structure behind the chamber that contains the fluid of the aqueous humor.
- The opening in the middle of the iris is the pupil
- Tiny muscles adjust the size of the pupil to regulate the amount of light that enters the eye
- The iris is the colored part of the eye




CORNEA

- a tough, transparent layer of cells through which light enters the eye
- helps focus the light which then passes through the fluid of the aqueous humor to the pupil




Label







PUPIL




- The pupil is a opening in the iris.
- It regulates the amount of light that enters the eye
- The muscles in the iris adjust the size of the pupil
larger opening = more light or
smaller opening = less light




Label







Aqueous Humor



- a fluid contained in a chamber behind the cornea
- light passes through this fluid to the opening in the iris (pupil)
- keeps the space between cornea and iris



Label





MUSCLE

controls the movements of the eye
up - down
side to side
open and close lids



LIGAMENTS

- attach lens to muscle
- allow lens to change shape focus near & far



SCLERA

- outer layer of eye that maintains its shape
- point of attachment for muscles that move the eye



OPTIC NERVE

- carries impulses from the receptors in the eye to the brain
- brain interprets impulses to images



RETINA

- receives light focused from lens
- contains photoreceptors
 - convert light energy into nerve impulses
 - (which travel to optic nerve)
 - Rods - sensitive to light & do not distinguish color
 - Cones - not as sensitive to light & do respond to color
- Blind Spot - point where optic nerve enters back of eye - contains no photoreceptors



VITREOUS HUMOR

- in chamber behind lens
- a transparent , jelly like fluid
- fills out shape of eyeball
- contains blood vessels

